

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 27

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 4th, 1893.

The telegrams from Rio Grande this morning indicate that Gómezindo Saraiva has cut the railway line between Bagé and Pelotas and is now operating in that district with a force of 3,000 men. The complete state of disorganization into which the government forces have fallen makes it difficult for them to meet this emergency, and the situation may therefore be considered somewhat critical for them. It was evident that the telegrams from the partisan leaders, Pinheiros Machado and Lima, about the defeat of Saraiva's force at various places, were false in every particular, and subsequent telegrams have proved this. Saraiva has fought the national and state forces only when it suited his purpose to do so and when the chances were in his favor. Either purposely, or through failure to understand his movements, the national commanders have invariably reported every one of Saraiva's retreats as an overwhelming defeat. Saraiva, however, has not only kept his forces together, but he has inflicted several reverses on his opponents, and has maintained himself in the field in spite of a vastly superior force. This certainly is far from defeat and the dispersal of his army. After one of these so-called defeats on the 20th ult., the pursuing force under Col. Menna Barreiro was suddenly attacked by Saraiva at Serrilhada and one infantry battalion, at least, was badly cut up. Both commanders claim the victory, of course, but the advantages were certainly with the federalists. Their pursuers have been able to do nothing since, while Saraiva has pushed his command further and further into the state until he is now within a very short distance of Pelotas. It is evident that the revolution in Rio Grande must be met by something more substantial than false telegrams, if it is ever to be subdued.

One hundred and seventeen years are but a very short period in the life of a great nation, but in that of the young republic whose national anniversary we celebrate today it represents a political development and material progress which have never yet been equalled. Other nations may have achieved as much, but never in so brief a time; and they may have developed a stronger and more perfectly organized system of government, but never with so little injustice and with so general a participation in its benefits and glories by all classes. Marvelous as the material development of the United States has been, it has been no greater and no more wonderful than the social development of its people. Wealth and all the accessories of modern civilization have been the rewards of industry applied to agriculture, mining, manufactures and commerce, while peace, freedom, general education and a remarkable degree of civilization have been the fruits of the political system established in that country. It would take volumes, in fact, to describe the many advantages and privileges enjoyed under the great American republic, and to satisfactorily explain the many causes and conditions from which they have sprung. It is our purpose, however, to simply call the attention of our readers in this distant country to one or two simple facts. There is no necessity for us to recount the progress of the United States, nor for us to describe its wealth and power; these are matters of common, world-wide knowledge. It is not so well understood, however, that all this is less the product of the system of

government under which so much has been accomplished, than of the inherited traditions and instincts of the Anglo-Saxon race. Without the training and traditions of the English people, the love of liberty which had become so firmly implanted in their hearts through centuries of conflict, and the habit of self-government which had become a characteristic of their race, they could never have achieved so much. The republic of the United States is an outgrowth of the habits and traditions of the people who founded it; it is the natural expression of their habits of thought and action. No other people could have created exactly the same thing, any more than any other people, with other ideas and traditions, can imitate it. France has twice tried the experiment, and all the Latin countries of America have vainly essayed to achieve the same result, but no man will dare to affirm that they have succeeded. We may safely conclude, then, that a government is the tangible expression of the political habits and ideas of a people, and it must therefore be as distinct and different from all others as are the people themselves. Worthy of emulation as the great American republic may be, it can not be the model on which all other governments can successfully be built. Each government should be adapted solely to the wants and peculiarities of its people, for only through this can its success be assured.

From the *London Statist*, April 22.

AUSTRALIAN BANKING CRISIS.

All the banks of issue trading in Australia were formed to conduct business on what is generally termed the "Scotch" system, which commences with the usual business of discount and exchange the granting to traders and others advanced by cash credits and loans for the development of industry, and we have good evidence, in the early history of those older institutions, that that system was due to the general welfare of the country and resulted in a probable return of the capital thus employed. But that system in a new country, unless hedged about with the greatest care, is a source of danger, and it is the expansion in this direction we desire to illustrate, touching as it does so closely the events of the past twelve months, and being largely the cause, as we believe, of the evolution of affairs in which we find these monetary institutions to be at the present time.

Up to twenty years ago it was generally admitted that the business of banks in Australia was conducted with talent and prudence. Since that time, however, the principles on which the banks were founded have been seriously departed from, their balances taking the form of loans, either at long dates or on securities which could not be realized except over a lengthened period. The departure from prudent banking operations has endangered their position. It was shown how the resources of the banks within the colony had been augmented by taking deposits on this side, and we now propose to deal with the extent of the advances, and to inquire into the necessity for taking the deposits. We will gradually go back as 1880. In that year the advances of all the banks in Australia, in all the colonies, amounted to £58,000,000, and the banks, as a whole, conducted this business without becoming burthened to England. In 1892 those advances were £141,000,000, an increase of 143 per cent, and on the latter date their deposits to England amounted to £43,000,000. If the trade of the colonies had expanded in like proportions, we could only have pointed to this wonderful increase as phenomenal; but our researches have led us to inquire into the growth of trade during the same period, and we find that in 1880 the exports of all the colonies to parts beyond the seas, eliminating the over-border trade, i. e., the trade of one colony with another, amounted to 30% millions, and in 1892, the latest reliable returns available, those exports amounted to 44 millions, an increase of 43 per cent. We come to the conclusion, therefore, that the mercantile trade in Australia has not necessitated the phenomenal increase in banking business.

The advances by the banks are all within the colonies, and the greater proportion of the increase in these advances can only be accounted for by a departure from the old-established rules of banking by taking loans on property at long dates or on securities which could not be realized over a period of time, too serious to contemplate from a sound banking point of view.

The great industry of the colony is squatting. Advances on such properties cannot be termed by bankers liquid security. Therein lies to a great extent the trouble at the present time. That a large proportion of the business is thus represented is evidenced by the banks assuming the position of small importers into this country. No one can suppose that those consignments are diverted from the merchants of Australia except under the pressure which can be enforced by the banks as mortgagees. It is notorious in the Australian trade that bankers during the past few years have so conducted their business as almost completely to do away with the necessity for the merchant: the trade in Australia is now chiefly in the hands of the banks and retailers.

Their bank credits, for small and large consignments, are soon broadcast over England and the continent. Everywhere we find that efforts have been made to obtain money from this side of the world for what has been termed the development of Australia. It would have been well for the banks concerned had they opposed such an outpouring of our money into their lap.

The inflation of business thus caused has led to a spirit of rivalry and competition between the banks,

which should not be permitted to exist. The country is over-banked at the present time; the branches exceed 1,700, and less than half this number would suffice. In every branch, it is not unusual to find two, three and sometimes four of these branch banks, where there is scarcely business enough for one properly-conducted office. Putting aside the difficulty of management of branches, their maintenance adds enormously to the cost, without a compensating benefit to profit and loss account. We observe from the balance-sheets before us that from 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the gross profits are absorbed for management. If to this percentage is added a reasonable amount for unavoidable losses, the balance remaining is not in a commensurate return or capital for the risks involved.

While we write this of the present position, we believe that the Australian colonies have large resources and capabilities, and under wise administration the banks will surmount and then present difficulties. Not until the commitments are very materially reduced will the lines of safety be reached, and every effort should be put forth to attain this end. The true solution of the present difficulties will be found in amalgamation, combining a very considerable reduction in establish-

ments, authority the government had ordered such arms without waiting for the appropriation to be granted. He moved to refer the bill to the committee on the navy and army. This motion, which was opposed by Senators Álvares Cavalcanti and João Neiva, was rejected. Senator Manuel Vicente censured the contract with the Companhia Metropolitana for 1,000,000 immigrants, — *Chamber of Deputies*.— Deputy Valladares obtained leave to introduce on the following day a bill for the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul. The bill for a monument to Gen. Belisario was voted in 1st discussion. Deputy Xim Puchala spoke in favor of the equal rights treaty with France and Deputy Monteiro in against it. The committee on the army and navy reported a bill on military conscription.

JUNE 28.—*Senate*.—In speaking on the bill for raising the promotions made in the army since November, 1888, Senator João Neiva said that, according to a calculation made by Deputy Belisario, these promotions had been made over the heads of 800 officers. Senator Quintino Bocayuva said he was ready to vote for the revision of the promotions, but he considered difficult to adopt any plan that would be strictly just. Senator João Neiva pointed out that the committee on the army and navy, if its plan were adopted, would propose in 3d discussion some complementary measures. — *Chamber of Deputies*.— Deputy Valladares introduced a bill for the pacification of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. In defense of this bill he said that the major war in that state depletes the treasury, weakens public credit and threatens to disrupt the Brazilian federation. It is evident that public opinion favors the federalists and it is astonishing that President Floriano Peixoto fails to see this. It is a shame for Brazil that the people of Rio Grande should now be forced to take up arms to defend rights and liberties of which they had been in peaceful possession for half a century. By a vote of 101 to 102 the Chamber decided not to discuss the bill. The budget of the department of foreign affairs was voted in 3d discussion.

JULY 1.—*Senate*.—The committee on the navy and army reported on the removal of the navy yards at Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. The committee thinks that the sale of the yards may be justified as they can only cover the expense of removal. Senator Domingos Viegas modified the plan of the removal of the equipment to the money received from the sale of the yards. He moved to postpone that question, the government makes that claim. There was a warm discussion on the bill for general amnesty to Loyal revolutionaries and on the memorial of Dr. Almino Meira, in regard to allies in Pará and Maranhão. In speaking on the latter question Senator Aróstides Lobo attacked the Rio Grande federalists. Federalism, he said, is an idiotic word used by political speculators. Silveira Martins openly declares that he is going to hand over the government of Brazil to Visconde de Ouro Preto. — *Chamber of Deputies*.— In speaking on the bill granting a pension of 6,000\$ to the widow of Gen. Domíngos, Deputy Beviláqua made allusions that were warmly resented and the discussion became very violent.

JULY 3.—*Senate*.—The committee on the navy and army reported on the removal of the navy yards at Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. The committee thinks that the sale of the yards may be justified as they can only cover the expense of removal. Senator Domingos Viegas modified the plan of the removal of the equipment to the money received from the sale of the yards. He moved to postpone that question, the government makes that claim. There was a warm discussion on the bill for general amnesty to Loyal revolutionaries and on the memorial of Dr. Almino Meira, in regard to allies in Pará and Maranhão. In speaking on the latter question Senator Aróstides Lobo attacked the Rio Grande federalists. Federalism, he said, is an idiotic word used by political speculators. Silveira Martins openly declares that he is going to hand over the government of Brazil to Visconde de Ouro Preto.

— *Chamber of Deputies*.— Deputy Beviláqua introduced a bill granting a pension of 6,000\$ to the widow of Gen. Domíngos. Deputy Beviláqua made allusions that were warmly resented and the discussion became very violent.

JULY 4.—*Senate*.—The Senate sat in 3d discussion the bill from the Chamber of Deputies making a special appropriation of 18,000,000\$, at the exchange rate of 27d. per £100, for the army. It also voted in 3d discussion the bill from the same chamber authorizing the government to apply in the payment of the passage of immigrants the appropriation voted for immigrants of interest on the capital of immigration companies and making a special appropriation of 1,525,852\$035\$ for the same purpose. The bill for clearing up anomalies in the army was rejected. — *Chamber of Deputies*.— Deputy Almílio Góes, 1st order from the committee on legislation, introduced an amendment to the bill for presidential elections. Deputy Belisario introduced a bill signed by himself and others for an appropriation of 150,000\$ for reimbursing the Lycée de Artes e Ofícios. Deputy Moyses e Barros solicited the government the estimate of revenue and expenditure for the year 1894. For want of these estimates, which he had should have been had before Congress on May 8th, the budget committee is unable to frame the necessary appropriations bills. Deputy Belisario da Sants moved to ask for information in regard to the issue of bonds by the Banco da República do Brasil. It had been stated, he said, that the bank in some instances had made bonds without the securities required by law. The committee on public works reported in favor of granting a charter for building a railway from Sapucaia to the island of Governador.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

— The *Standard* estimates the British population of Buenos Aires at 45,000.

— The Argentine government has abolished the quarantine on Peruvian arrivals.

— The vital statistics of Rosario for May show 309 births, 57 marriages and 203 deaths.

— The continued reports of the intended resignation of President Siza Pena leads to a belief that there must be some basis for them.

— Bishop J. P. Newman, of the American Methodist church, was in Rosario on the 18th ult. and left for Asuncion, Paraguay, on the following day.

— The Argentine senate has voted a measure imposing a tax of 30% on the receipts of the hipodrome for each race, the amount of the tax to be not less than \$3,000 for each meeting.

— Two lenile pickpockets have been caught in a church in Buenos Aires who have been driving a lucrative business in robbing worshippers. Three purses were found in their possession, besides \$100 and a diamond ring concealed in their stockings.

— The premium on gold is steadily going up at Buenos Aires, which indicates that even hopefulness for the future is declining in that country. And it will probably continue on that line, and a strong reform government is found, strong enough to enforce economy, honest enough to recognize its obligations and vigorous enough to punish the thieves and parasites who are still living up in the national treasury.

—The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in Buenos Aires has resulted in interfere in the shipment of live cattle to Uruguay and Brazil, where much cruelty is practised. This is particularly the case in the shipments to Rio de Janeiro, where the animals are too closely packed and are not sufficiently sheltered.

—The Buenos Aires police records show that 419 crimes were committed in that city during the month of May, besides 349 breaches of police and minor ordinances, 8 suicides, 8 fires and 75 accidents. There were 100 crimes of violence against the person, and 1681 mostly made in the charge of being drunk and disorderly.

—The *Herald*, *the Times* thinks that it would be a good idea to insert the following advertisement in English papers, but does not feel that it would concuritate the successful venture:

—WANTED, A DICTATOR, for a South American Republic, small but of great resources, still mostly undeveloped. Must be experienced, honest, and accustomed to rule. Twenty years' engagement and unbroken services given to a suitable person. References given and required. No military rank apply. Apply in the first instance, stating terms and enclosing photograph and credentials, *Times*, etc., etc., etc.

—Old residents in Buenos Aires are unanimous in their contention that the winters are becoming more rigorous. Two causes contribute to the severity of our winters, the immense stretch of treeless level land to the west and south, and the extreme distance of the earth from the sun at this period of the year. Twenty years ago, we believe, snow was unknown in this province, now it is a common occurrence in Bahia Blanca, Azul, Tandil, etc. For the first time in 27 years we heard yesterday of a waterless blizzard in this city. In another few years hence, we must expect the streets of the capital to be lined with winter's talcum.

—The church of San Domingo has been razed of an exceptionally large amount of valuables. The virgin of Rosario has been deprived of her silver crown, sceptre and two robes, two gold heads, one of them set in diamonds, and several other ornaments. Much as such a sacrifice is to be commended, it is certainly a matter of surprise that such valuable jewels should be exposed in the constant view of avarice and poverty; and it will be a lesson dearly paid for, it is true, rather than in putting such riches into a more useful shape, than to keep them not only useless and unprofitable, but even a temptation to vice. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, June 10.

—The drainage of the southern portions of the province of Buenos Aires will soon be commenced. The plans have already been prepared by the minister of public works. The first work will consist of the construction of a canal in the department of Ajó, and a bridge over the low-lying lands in front of the Palermo forest. The department of engineers will shortly call for tenders for the carrying out of this work.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—An epidemic of influenza is raging at Bahia.

—Thirty more munks, moccies, etc., for the San Francisco convent have arrived at Bahia.

—It is mystifying certainly to see the vigor of the Rio Grande revolutionists after so many defeats and dispersals and annihilations.

—The state legislature of Paraná has reassembled on the 1st inst. In all probability it will try to continue its petty struggle with the government.

—The old quarrel between Santa Catharina and Paraná over boundaries seems to be breaking out again. This time it is over the navigation of the Rio Negro.

—The senate of the Minas state legislature approved, on the 2nd ult., the appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the construction of a custom-house at Juiz de Fora.

—A Monterdean telegram of the 28th says that large bodies of federalists are re-entering Rio Grande. Brazilian *caboclos* had presented them with 500 horses.

—A telegram of the 27th ult. says that at Caxias in Rio Grande a judge has been dangerously wounded and that a force of 60 men has been sent from Natal to restore order.

—The officers of the 8th regiment of cavalry, stationed at Caxias, have declared in favor of Gen. Solon's bill for prohibiting the holding of civil offices by officers of the army and navy.

—The law students at Pernambuco have complained their professors for abstaining from the competitive examination for a successor to Dr. Seabra, who was turned out of his place by the national government.

—There was a fight in Rua das Esperanças, São Paulo, on the 30th ult., between soldiers of the 10th cavalry and a group of policemen, in which several citizens, who happened to be passing, were seriously wounded. These savages may be trusted every time to attack unarmed citizens!

—At Santa Cruz das Palmeiras, S. Paulo, on the 25th ult., a mob said to be composed of about 150 persons, attacked the jail, from which they took a prisoner accused of murder, carried him to the cemetery and there lynched him, afterwards dragging his body through the streets.

—A telegram of the 25th ult., from Paiax states that two persons, said to be the proprietor and the editor of the *Diário do Mato Grosso*, informed a police officer of a plan to depose the governor of the state, which was to be done with the assistance of the police force. They were arrested and on being questioned by the chief of police, one of them denied having any connection with the plot, which, according to the other, depended on the previous deposition of President Flávio Peixoto. The telegram adds that the chief of police, attaching no importance to the matter, released the prisoners.

—A Melo telegram of the 28th ult., says that the Castillians which had been routed in the engagement of the 23rd at Serriinha, Rio Grande, fled precipitately to D. Pedro, fearing another attack. A large number were wounded.

—According to a telegram in the *Tribuna*, the federalists have recently sustained a defeat at Laguna, losing several of their number, including the Commandant, Antônio Brista. We also hear that the revolutionaries have been committing more atrocities, cutting the thumbs of the federal prisoners and wounded. More skirmishes of South American civilization and glorious traditions. —*Moscoso's Times*, June 18th.

—The official report of Gobernación, Santiago, for the 25th ult., is as follows:—On the way to S. Spírito I had three successful encounters with the Castillians: the first on the 17th on the Tuyuy, the second on the 20th on the Bleluy, the third on the 23d near Serriinha. Our losses in those three combats have been twenty men, five being killed. In the retreat to Serriinha more encounters with the Castillians took place, but failed to finish them, including the infantry, because of their having fled to the neighboring country (Uruguay) where the cavalry had gathered which had been routed. Respecting Uruguayan territory I did not give a master lesson to the Castillians. In the centre of the state we engaged under Col. Barcelos has routed two hostile forces at Coquimbo and Laras, taking prisoners and causing deaths, in passing the Cañon del Llano I captured another picked,

—*CRICKET.*
"SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB" vs. "SAO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB."

The above match was played at Santos on June 24th and 25th. Mr. Tiss's handling was very effective, 6 wickets for 9 runs in the 1st innings and 7 for 8 in the 2nd. The home team won by an innings and to runs.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

1st Innings. *2nd Innings.*

A. Steer, b. Mason	8	d. on bat
H. Farsell, b. Blomley	8	b. Mason
H. Tress, b. Mason	5	b. Stewart
S. Young, b. Blomley	5	b. Tress
A. Lopez, b. Mason	8	b. on bat
H. Gapp, b. Stipe	21	b. on bat
O. Whit, b. Blomley	8	did not bat
H. Blomley, b. Blomley	7	not out
H. Blomley, b. Stipe	7	did not bat
S. Cook, not out	—	b. Blomley
Extras	4	Extras

Total ... 62 Total ... 109

SAO PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

1st Innings. *2nd Innings.*

W. Rule, b. Tress	1	b. Blomley
J. P. Rule, b. Tress	1	b. Blomley
T. Tress, b. Tress	4	b. Tress
C. Mason, b. Tress	4	b. Cook, b. Tress
J. Stipe, not out	—	b. Richards
H. Blomley, b. Tress	5	b. Tress
L. Stipe, b. Tress	1	b. Tress
H. Gapp, b. Stipe	21	b. Blomley
R. Moreley, not out	9	not out
Ferguson, b. Tress	5	b. Richards
C. Giles, b. Lomax	5	b. Tress
Tempest, b. Tress	6	b. Richards
Extras	2	Extras

Total ... 29 Total ... 23

* Innings declared closed.

COFFEE NOTES

—A commission of the commercial association at Santos made a revision of the stock of coffee in that port on the 1st inst., which was found to be 58,000 bags in first hands, 59,000 bags in second hands and 3,000 bags in all, 120,000 bags.

—During the past twelve months, the bureau of American republics at Washington is informed, more than a million acres of coffee lands in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, have been sold to purchasers of various nationalities, including Americans, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen and Belgians.

From the New York *Merchants' Review*, May 19th.

ADULTERATED COFFEE.

The results of a recent investigation of coffees sold in retail grocery stores, which was conducted by chemists employed by the department of agriculture, have appeared in several of our agricultural exchanges, the object being no doubt to help along the agitation for the passage of a national anti-adulteration act. It appears that thirty samples of twenty were purchased in retail stores, of which twenty were discovered to be adulterated, the adulterants employed being either chicory, cereals, peas or bran, or a combination of some or all, and the quantity of genuine coffee in the samples running from 25 to over 90 per cent. One sample, however, contained no coffee. It is assumed, in all these cases that fraud upon the consumers was intended. In view of the harmless nature of the articles employed to adulterate the samples examined, there can be no question as to the wholesomeness of even the most grossly adulterated sample.

Now, as to the charge of fraud, the prices at which the samples were purchased hardly bear out the assumption. The highest price paid, which was for a single sample of Mocha, adulterated with a very small amount of chicory, was 40 cent per pound. Jobbers ask 30c and uprivers or so-called Mocha of good quality, if roasted, and the retailer must pay carriage, freight, etc., and adding a reasonable margin of profit, could surely sell it, with the quality reduced by the admixture of, say, 10 per cent, of chicory, at less than the price paid for the sample. The next highest price paid in the investigation was 35 cents for a pound of Java, which proved to be adulterated with 10 per cent, of inferior coffee. High grade Java fetches more than 35 cents a pound in a wholesale way, consequently the charge of fraud will not hold in that instance, the consumer obtaining full value for his money. The more grossly adulterated samples

examined were purchased at various prices, from 20 cents to 30 cents per pound, most of them, however, at 25 cents. When the investigation began the coffee market was probably a full cent a pound higher than to-day, but at present valuations a large amount of adulteration would be required to produce a palatable brand of coffee that could be profitably sold at even 25 cents a pound. If it has been the object of the agricultural department to show that consumers of coffee are commonly defrauded by retail grocers, or that the health of the public is endangered by the practice of adulterating coffee, we think it has failed. If its object has been to show that a great many consumers demand coffee at a low price, regardless of the advances in the market and the purity of the article, as long as it is palatable, we think it has succeeded, but the fact having been patent to everybody who has looked into the matter.

—The Senate has declined to approve the veto of Prefect Barão on the scheme, authorized by the *intendente* of this city, for a circular railway, to be called the "Grande Circuito," of which Rachael Felix Antônio Peixoto Lima is the grantee.

—The new famous No. 999 locomotive on the New York Central line has lately achieved the record of a mile in 32 seconds, which is at the rate of 112 1/2 miles an hour. The passengers riding at that tremendous speed experienced no discomfort and state that the train was as steady as when running at the usual speed for fast trains.

—A fatal accident occurred on the S. Fidelis, Rua da Juventude, near the Convent station, on the 25th ult. The train jumped the track, because of rotten sleepers, and a 1st class passenger coach was overturned, seriously injuring 21 persons, 3 of whom died soon after. The employees of the train were seized, and threatened with lynching by the excited people of Conimbriga.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The corner-store of the new French hospital at Rosario will be held on the 14th inst.

—The number of patients admitted into the British Hospital at Buenos Aires in 1892 was 834, of which 38 per cent, were free patients. The death-rate was only 0.4 per cent.

—Major Francisco Paula de Almada, a retired army officer, was admitted into the military hospital on Saturday last. The major, who is 100 years old, was in military service at the time of Brazilian independence and took part in the Paraguayan war.

LOCAL NOTES

—Col. Valladares, the new prefect of the city, took office on the 27th ult.

—Judge Lynch seems to be slowly gaining a footing in Brazil. He is certainly needed.

—The decree accrediting Dr. Victorino Monteiro as minister to Uruguay was signed on the 28th ult.

—The vote in the Senate on the nomination of Col. Valladares as prefect of this city was 24 in favor and 18 against.

—Dit Col. Valladares resigns his position as a member of the military school faculty, or has the Senate ratified itself?

—The continued illness of the President seems to be interfering seriously with the dispatch of business.

—The President has had his will in regard to a special minister to Uruguay and a prefect for this city. Let us hope that his physical condition will now improve.

—Three colonels, 3 lieutenants-colonels, 4 majors, 36 captains, 106 lieutenants and 95 ensigns are said to be detached at present from the commands to which they belong.

—We see that the national government is sending out the blank diplomas of electors to the states. A batch of 10,000 was sent to the governor of Paraná a few days since.

—By a decree of the 30th ult., the President appointed Dr. João Felippe Pereira as minister of foreign affairs. The new minister is a civil engineer and a native of Ceará.

—One of the most absurd rumors that we have lately heard is to the effect that the new minister to Montevideo is charged with the pacification of Rio Grande. It is as reasonable as it could be to suspect that pacific duty to Julio de Castilhos.

—Telegrams were received at Buenos Aires on the 21st ult., to the effect that President Floriano Peixoto was dangerously ill. We never know something what is occurring in our midst until we can find out what has been said about it by cable.

—It is most satisfactory to know that Deputy Geyerian is about to organize a great national party for the special purpose of defending the constitution. If it can only be induced to create and defend good government, also, much good will surely follow.

—We see by some of our exchanges that a movement having been started in Scotland in favor of emigration to Brazil, the British government caused a warning to be issued advising the people of the difficulties attending such a change of residence.

—In a disturbance caused last Wednesday evening by soldiers of the 1st and 23d battalions of infantry on the Rua da Conceição and the neighboring streets, two policemen were severely wounded. The disturbance caused considerable alarm in the vicinity and some of the business houses closed their doors.

—During the past week fireworks were the cause of a fatal accident on the electric tramline and a startling affray at Villa Guarany. How many other accidents may have been caused by this national pastime we do not know, but in all probability there were enough to warrant some slight restriction.

—It is to be noted that while Congress is ready to vote \$30,000,000 gold for the army and navy, it is unwilling to vote anything for the cause of education. These are the forsighted statesmen who are to create a great republic out of the ruins of D. Pedro's empire!

—A New York telegram of the 30th ult., published in the *Press*, states that Mr. George Anderson has been appointed secretary to the British legation at this capital.

—The British squadron on this station has received orders from London by cable to dress ship and fire salutes on the 6th in honor of the marriage of the Duke of York.

—It is announced that Bishop Newman will deliver one or two lectures in Montevideo early this week for the benefit of the Methodist Church there. It is not yet known when he will be here in Rio, but it is hoped that his visit here will be of sufficient duration to enable him to lecture before an English audience in this city.

—The Senate has not achieved much credit for its unconditional surrender to the President. It rejected Brito because he is a medical professor, and then accepts Valladares although he is both an officer and a military professor. And it permits the executive to rule it by a strained interpretation of the law!

—On the 28th a large group of soldiers led by a captain of the 23d battalion attacked with clubs a couple of policemen on duty in Rua Seabra das Passas and left them badly injured. The soldiers had concealed themselves in a restaurant to wait for the policemen. Some of the soldiers were also injured, but not as painfully as they deserved.

—One of the iron warehouses under construction on Praia D. Manoel for the custom-house, fell in on the 1st inst., owing to the bad material employed. Several workmen on the building were taken out of the wreck with broken bones and severe injuries. The contractors were at once telegraphed in Germany for the ironwork necessary to replace the broken material.

—The plainances caused by soldiers having continued, the adjutant-general of the army has issued orders to the commanders of battalions to prevent disorderly soldiers from going on the streets. He has also ordered the commanders of garrisons not to allow the soldiers to leave the respective stations. Each commander will appoint an officer to patrol the city and see if any of his men are on the streets.

—The new minister of foreign affairs is an unknown man in politics and public life. He is 27 years of age, a graduate of the Polytechnic School, was first engineer on the Bauru railway extension for a time, took an active part in the deposition of the governor of Ceará, Gen. Cláudio de Queiroz, and according to the *Jornal*, has been engaged in the manufacture of bombs. He will be known as the bomb-making minister.

—In view of the repeated conflicts between soldiers and policemen would it not be well to keep the former in their barracks. They have no business in the streets anyway, and when they do go they should be forbidden to carry those ugly-looking knives which they are accustomed to use on such slight provocation. If they are permitted to go as at present, it will soon be necessary for every citizen to carry arms to defend himself against the military.

—In our last issue we credited Deputy Solon with the preparation of the list of military officers holding civil positions, which appeared in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 25th ult. We have since learned that the list was compiled by one of the reporters of the *Jornal*. As the preparation of such a list involves much time and hard work, it is desirable to give the credit where it is justly due. The *Jornal* is to be complimented on the publication of the list, as it should be the means of opening the eyes of those who think it idle to raise a question about the military man in politics.

—At last something definite is known about that census of December, 1889 and of the population of this city. It is not a million, not yet eight hundred thousand! To the regret of the census commission, the population did not even reach six hundred thousand, notwithstanding the efforts made to secure a good aggregate by counting men two and even three times. The *Jornal* of yesterday gives the census aggregate for this city at 522,651, including 7,092 travellers and sailors, which gives a net population of 515,559. Of these 364,446 were Brazilians and 151,093 foreigners, 287,499 males and 228,069 females.

—Last Friday the firm of Camacho & Gaibert complained to the police that their book-keeper had been robbed at the Banco do Brasil of 15,000\$ in money and an account current book of that bank showing a balance in their favor of 14,000\$. He had laid the book and the package of money on the counter and was awaiting his turn to be served when a stranger called his attention by asking a question in regard to drafts on Italy. In answering this question he turned his back to the counter, and when he looked for his book and money, he failed to find them, and was informed by a clerk of the bank that they had been taken by a person, whom the latter supposed to be the owner, and who, on going away with them, had said he had not time to stay longer, but would return afterwards.

—Our dramatic reporter happened to be present at the Lyric on Friday evening last, on the occasion of Sarah Bernhardt's benefit, and brought away with him an impression so vivid that it will probably never be forgotten. It was not Sarah's acting nor her posing, and it was not due to the beauty and artistic ability of her troupe. Never, let us add, was it caused by the audience, even whose beauty, distinguished ability and good clothes were above criticism. This one vivid impression was created by three old kerosene cans which occupied a conspicuous place on the stage in the useful capacity of palm-holders. It is hardly to be expected that "Devon's Brilliant" can outshine the divine Sarah, or that "Pratt's Astral" can eclipse a star of her magnitude, but their presence among the silks and gilded splendor of such a place was certainly enough to distract the attention and to set one wondering how the manager happened to do it.

The government has appointed Dr. Agostinho José de Souza Lima as director-general of hygiene in this city.

—Dr. Victorino Monteiro, the new Brazilian minister to Montevideo, left for the South on the 1st inst.

—The bazaar for raising funds for the relief of the wounded in Rio Grande was opened at the Casino Fluminense on Sunday.

—It is now reported that the government has secured a majority in the elections in Germany. In that case Will will resign.

—It now appears that General Telles is not coming to Rio. He is to resume command of the national forces operating against the federalists.

—The *Journal do Brasil* says that Dr. Victorino Monteiro has received only \$2,000 for expenses on his mission to Uruguay. Quite enough, surely!

—It is interesting to know that the new prefect is to be called "estrela prefeito." It is evident that there are no incompatibilities in the use of titles in Brazil.

—Dr. Manoel Barreto da Mota has resigned his place on the Brazilian commission to the Chicago Exhibition. We can not say that the commission will suffer a very serious loss by his.

—Notwithstanding the cool weather the dealers from Friday still continue. Of the 45 trials on Friday 4 were of persons who died from this cause.

—According to a telegram published in the *Pais* on Sunday Mr. George Mathews has been appointed to the United States consulate at Pará and Mr. Henry Smith in that of Santos.

—The President has transferred Dávio de Teffé from Rome to Vienna, and Dr. Francisco Reis d'Olivença from St. Petersburg to Rome, and has appointed Dr. Francisco Coelho Duarte Balbó as Brazilian representative at the Vatican. It is said that Sr. Ferreira da Costa is to be sent to St. Petersburg.

—The portrait of ex-Prefect Soárez was hung last Saturday on the wall of the principal room at the Prefect's office. Most persons are doubtless left to guess as to his picture there than himself, though many perhaps would rather hang him than his picture in the prefect's office, or anywhere else.

—The Argentine healthman refuses to cooperate with the authorities here in raising the quarantine on vessels from Brazil, as they do not consider the health in Rio Janeiro and Santos sufficiently satisfactory. We will therefore be subject to this pernicious nuisance for some time longer, perhaps till the summer comes round again.—*Mosquitos* Times.

—Senator Cunha Junior, who went to Rio Grande on a special mission, a part of which was to confer with the leader of the revolutionaries, returned to this city yesterday. The senator had an interview with Gen. Tavares on the frontier, and is said to be the bearer in a sealed pocket containing the reply of the federalist leader to the proposed male, which are also secret.

—The annual banquet of the Eureka Lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M. was held in the Global Hotel on the 24th ult., the Most. Worshipful Grand Master of Brazil and the Very Worshipful Grand Treasurer of the New York Consistory being present. A very pleasant evening was only marred by the absence of the W. M. elected, but owing to the efforts of the present indefatigable and popular W. M. the masonic year has been opened most auspiciously.

RIO CHICKET CLUB.

—Mr. Cox's XI, "vs." Mr. F. L. Youle's XI. This match was played on the 26th inst. resulting in a win for Mr. Youle's side. The feature of the match was the bowing of Mr. Barber who performed the "hit trick."

MR. COX'S SIDE.

and Youles.

H. T. Walthour, b. Barber	1st Innings.	2d Innings.
J. H. Cox, b. Barber	2d	Baker
A. C. Blake, c. Ridgway	run out.	
C. Murly, run out		
E. R. Morgan, b. Walker, b. Ridgway		
C. Davy, b. Barber	not out	
O. W. Blake, c. Ridgway	not out	
C. Kerrick, not out		
O. D. Jones, b. Barber		
E. Oliveira, b. Barber		
E. S. Youle, b. Barber		
Extras	4	Extras
Total	42	Total for 4 wickets

MR. YOULE'S SIDE.

and Youles.

A. Ridgway, c. Davis, b. Blake	1st Innings.	2d Innings.
S. Cox, run out	2d	Baker
A. R. Morgan, b. Morgan		
R. Ridgway, b. Barber		
C. Davy, b. Barber	not out	
O. W. Blake, c. Ridgway	not out	
C. Kerrick, not out		
O. D. Jones, b. Barber		
E. Oliveira, b. Barber		
E. S. Youle, b. Barber		
Extras	4	Extras
Total	42	Total for 4 wickets

—Mr. Cox's XI, "vs." Mr. F. L. Youle's XI. This match was played on the 2nd July. Mr. Cox took charge of the Nest XVI, who were all out for 54. Rain unfortunately stopped the game, which looked like an easy win for the XI. The match, therefore, resulted in a draw in favor of the XI.

NEXT XVI.

T. R. Morgan, b. Wheately	4
J. W. Shaw, b. E. S. Youle	2
F. W. Walker, b. E. S. Youle	4
E. Morrissey, b. Wheately	1
F. Davis, c. Wheately, b. E. S. Youle	1
H. E. Barber, c. Webb, b. Wheately	1
G. L. Davy, b. E. S. Youle	3
Gen. E. Cox, b. E. S. Youle	10
J. H. Morrissey, b. Webb	1
J. Ridgway, c. E. Jones, b. Wheately	1
C. Jackson, b. Wheately	15
C. Murly, b. Webb	1
A. C. Blake, c. Nicholson, b. Webb	1
S. Cox, b. Nicholson	1
A. Ridgway, run out	1
H. Hardwick, c. E. Youle, b. Webb	13
Extras	13
Total	54

FIRST XI.	
H. L. Wheatley, not out	28
A. Crompton, b. Barber	6
W. Morrissey, not out	—
J. Neelham	
F. Webb	
F. S. Youle	did not bat
E. S. Youle	
T. G. Nicolson	
E. M. Brain	
H. G. Estill	
Extras	3
Total for 1 wicket	37

On Thursday the 6th inst., the squadron will play Rio, commencing at 11 a.m.

MARRIAGE.

HOLBROOK—PERCY.—On June 21st, at Rio de Janeiro, by the civil judge and afterwards by Rev. H. C. Tucker, HORATIO HARRY, youngest son of William and Louisa Holbæk, to AMANDA EDITH, youngest daughter of George and Edith Percy, of Salzburg, England.

BUSINESS NOTES

Messrs. Kuhbauer & Co., of this city, have opened a branch house in Santos.

—The government of Parámanica has extended the contract of the gas company there for another year.

—The number of liquidations—by fire—last month was unusually large. We do not mention anything like it for June.

—The boat and slave exports from Great Britain to Brazil during the month of April were valued at £54,023, against £59,423 in the same month of 1892, and £58,384 in that of 1891.

—The municipal prefect has now asked the national government for an indemnity for losses incurred in the purchase and sale of cattle for local consumption, which is said to have been done by order of the minister of justice. If the municipal government will mix itself up in such transactions, then those who elect it should stand the loss. We see no justice in imposing these losses on the national Treasury. The amount asked for is £107,661 £260.

—In case of a war with Argentina what would be the state of things in Brazil? We are now living largely upon Argentine (and Uruguay) jerked beef, live cattle, hay, maize, and, to a limited extent, wheat flour. We are also receiving horses and mules from that country. Were a war to shut off these supplies, what would be the situation here? Is it not wiser for a country, then, to encourage the production of food, rather than to import all the above?

—The annual banquet of the Eureka Lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M. was held in the Global Hotel on the 24th ult., the Most. Worshipful Grand Master of Brazil and the Very Worshipful Grand Treasurer of the New York Consistory being present. A very pleasant evening was only marred by the absence of the W. M. elected, but owing to the efforts of the present indefatigable and popular W. M. the masonic year has been opened most auspiciously.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The fiscal year in the state of Pará has been changed in part from July to June, beginning on the 1st inst.

—The Bahia budget for next year estimates the receipts at \$7,738,189\$, and the expenditures at \$6,154,082\$.

—The customs receipts at Santa Catharina in the half-year ended on the 30th ult., were \$98,607,870.

—The customs receipts in this city last month aggregated \$10,057,185\$, which is \$1,111,000\$ more than the May receipts.

—The June receipts of the Pará custom-house are reported by telegraph to have been £1,529,209,842\$, and those of the state *secretaria* \$10,348,827\$.

—The big *divida* which the government has constituted at the Praia Grande in its cost \$103,582,251, and the machinery will cost £5,078,800 more.

—The *Journal* bears that the estimates of the minister of industry for next year will call for an appropriation of \$105,000,000. It will suffice considerably to industry to meet this burden.

—An extraordinary session of the United States Congress has been convened by President Cleveland for August 7th, to take measures for the relief of the financial crisis there caused by the depreciation and continued outflow of silver and by the failure of many banking institutions.

—We understand that the committee of the Stock Exchange has refused to grant a quotation to the Brazilian Western of Minas bank, on the ground that, whilst Messrs. Rothschild received applications for £7,528,100 of stock—the total loan being £3,700,000—their only allotted £2,050,000. We think the public will hardly complain of Messrs. Rothschild's discrimination in tightening the latches of the sometimes too enthusiastic speculator; but, no doubt, if the committee, or any other members of the Stock Exchange, are dissatisfied with their scanty allotments, Messrs. Rothschild will satisfy their cravings out of the balance of £1,060,000 unallotted.—*Financial News*, June 10th.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 3d, 1893

—The value of the Brazilian mafic gold, gold, do, do, in the U. S. do, do, at \$1.84 per £1.00, £1.75, do, do, do, do, in the Brazilian gold, £1.75, do, do, do, do, in the Brazilian gold, £1.75.

Bank rate unchanged official on London and New York, at 10% and 10 1/2% per month.

—Present value of the Brazilian mafic gold, gold, do, do, in the U. S. do, do, at \$1.84 per £1.00, £1.75, do, do, do, do, in the U. S. do, do, at \$1.84 per £1.00, £1.75.

Value of £1.00 £1.84 per £1.00, £1.75.

Value of £1

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 1st, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
263,057,000\$	Jan.-July	5	Apólices.....	200\$+1,000\$	995,800	995,800
123,100,000	Quarterly	4	do gold.....	200+1,000	1,004,000	1,001,000
11,000,000	Jan.-July	4	do	1,000\$	—	—
14,824,500	Apr.-Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1868	1,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
25,294,000	Quarterly	4½	do 1879	1,000	1,710,000	—
18,355,000	do	4	do 1885	500+1,000	1,000	—1,300,000
3,029,000	Feb.-Aug.	5	State of Minas Gerais	1,000	1,200,000	—
7,327,000	Mar.-Sept.	5	do	1,000	1,000,000	—
2,029,000	Jan.-July	6	State of Rio de Janeiro	500+200	1,000,000	995,000-1,005,000

BANKS.

Present amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Present paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
										RIO DE JANEIRO				
							10,000,000\$	4,000,000	3,000,000	Agência do Brasil.....	4\$	100	100	—
							1,000,000	600,000	400,000	Aliança do Brasil.....	5	250	250	—
							5,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	Auxílio.....	10	100	100	—
							2,400,000	720,000	343,374	Banho-molhe.....	10	90	90	75,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Brazil e Loutex.....	10	90	90	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Brazil-Norte América.....	2	100	100	14,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Classes Laborovas.....	10	90	90	2,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Companhia do Rio de Janeiro.....	5	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Comunicações.....	10	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	do a séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Construtora do Brasil.....	2	100	100	180,000-200,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Crédito da América.....	10	90	90	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Crédito Gástrico.....	6	100	100	155,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Crédito Mercantil.....	10	90	90	13,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Crédito Marvel.....	10	90	90	3,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Crédito Popular.....	10	90	90	10,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Crédito Real do Brasil.....	10	90	90	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Crédito Rural e Industrial.....	10	90	90	23,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Depósitos e Descontos.....	2	100	100	45,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Fracionário do Brasil.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Fracionário do Brasil Intermediário.....	3	100	100	53,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Fracionário do Brasil, Lanted.....	4	100	100	100,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Fracionário do Brasil, Varejão.....	10	90	90	100,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Frans e Rua.....	7	100	100	12,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Fracionário do Brasil, Varejão, Operações.....	10	90	90	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Frans e Rua,	1	100	100	5,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Fracionário do Brasil, Varejão, Papubu.....	5	100	100	85,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha.....	2	100	100	210,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha e Comércio.....	8	100	100	220,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Lanted.....	10	90	90	100,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro.....	10	90	90	100,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu.....	3	100	100	70,000
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 2 séries.....	3	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 3 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 4 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 5 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 6 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 7 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 8 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 9 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 10 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 11 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 12 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 13 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 14 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 15 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 16 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 17 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 18 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 19 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 20 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 21 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 22 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 23 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 24 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 25 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 26 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 27 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 28 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 29 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 30 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 31 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 32 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 33 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 34 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 35 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 36 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 37 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 38 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 39 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 40 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 41 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 42 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 43 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 44 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 45 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 46 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 47 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 48 séries.....	2	100	100	—
							1,000,000	300,000	100,000	Francisco da Cunha, Rio de Janeiro, Papubu, 49 séries.....	2</			

